

VANDERBILT CHECKMATED.

RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME DEFEATED. THE REPORT OF THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION REJECTED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—A SHARP AND PERSONAL DEBATE.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday rejected the report of the Rapid Transit Commission appointed by Mayor Cooper, which laid out routes for elevated railways on Fourth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. and in the annexed district. The subject came up unexpectedly, and led to a spirited debate, in which some personal allusions were made of not a very complimentary nature.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The report of the Commissioners was sent to the Board by the Mayor with his objections to it, two weeks ago, and was referred, after some skillful maneuvering, to the Street Committee, which was believed to favor the Vanderbilt project for a road from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall. This committee was instructed to hold public meetings, and give notice so that persons desiring to oppose the road could be heard. The committee has not held any public meeting or taken any public action on the subject. It was believed by many that it was the purpose of the committee to hold the subject in abeyance until the storm of public indignation had blown over, when it was hoped to have the Board take favorable action on the proposed road. This plan, if such a one had been formed, was entirely overthrown yesterday. A protest from the Academy of Design against the proposed Fourth Avenue Line was read and referred to the Committee on Streets, when Alderman Haughton rose and said: "I would like to ask if the Committee on Streets, to whom this whole subject was referred, has made any report." "It has not," replied the president.

"Then, sir, I move that the Committee on Streets be discharged from further consideration of the matter."

This motion was evidently made with the knowledge of only a few members who sat near Alderman Haughton, and it immediately attracted the close attention of the Board. Much surprise was manifested at the motion, and the opponents of the Vanderbilt road were afraid it might be the intention to discharge the committee and pass the scheme. Aldermen Roberts and Morris, the two principal opponents, thought that would be the result of the motion.

Alderman Morris said: "I hope the committee will not be discharged. Mr. President, as the public has been given to understand that sufficient notice would be given, so that all persons interested could be heard on the subject."

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Alderman Sauer, who is a member of the Street Committee, and is supposed to be the chief advocate in the Board of the new Vanderbilt scheme, said: "Mr. President, I give notice that if that motion is passed I will expose the mover of it and those who vote with him for the motion." Flourishing his right hand menacingly at Alderman Haughton, the speaker continued: "You're governed by a consideration, and you know it!"

Alderman Morris then said: "After hearing Alderman Sauer's speech I am satisfied with the purpose of Alderman Haughton's motion, and withdraw all opposition to it."

The attack made upon Alderman Haughton by Alderman Sauer created considerable commotion in the room, and was in no wise resisted by the opponents of Vanderbilt's scheme, who intended to vote to discharge the committee. As soon as Alderman Sauer sat down, Alderman Haughton jumped up excitedly and said: "I made this motion in perfect good faith, and I propose to stand by it and force a vote on it, and I dare Mr. Sauer to make any insinuations against my character."

ALDERMAN ROBERTS'S REPLY.

Alderman Haughton seemed to be astonished by the charge, and seeing the intense feeling of anger which characterized the whole bearing of his opponent, he smiled and gave way to Alderman Roberts, who asked to be heard on the matter. He said: "I have been a member of this Board for upward of a year and a half, and I have served in other legislative bodies; but in all my experience as a public officer I have never heard any language uttered against a member of any deliberative body such as has just been uttered by Alderman Sauer, without some action being taken to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges made. The charge made by Alderman Sauer cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. Alderman Haughton must take cognizance of it, alike in his own interest and that of the other members of the Board concerned. The gentleman who has made this serious charge cannot let the matter drop. He owes it to himself and to Mr. Haughton to prove what he has said. I have always opposed monopolies of every kind, and do not change my position in regard to this proposed monopoly. These monopolies are simply robbing machines that strip the citizen of everything he has. It is the highest duty of the Government to protect its subjects; and yet what do we see in this city? Acts of spoliation that cannot be paralleled elsewhere in the civilized world. The property of the citizens confiscated for the benefit of a corporation. The vested rights of the property-owners in the public streets taken from them and given to corporations. We have seen the streets thus given away, and the people of this city despoiled of their rights, and have made no effort to aid them. When the proposition was first brought before us to construct a new rapid transit road below the Harlem River, I stated my objections as clearly as possible. It was said at the time that arrangements had been made to have the report of the commissioners adopted without debate, and without allowing a hearing to the property-owners and others who would be affected. Afraid that such plans had been perfected, I used my influence to have the matter laid over until some future time. It was referred to the Committee on Streets, and instruction was given that the public be allowed a hearing. And now, having explained my position, I will return to this charge made against a member of this Board. I trust the charges are not true; indeed, I don't think they could be truthfully made against any Alderman. Nevertheless an investigation should be ordered. I don't want it to go abroad that any corrupt measures have been used to defeat this new road or to insure its indorsement by this Board. I don't want to cast my vote to-day, because I don't want it said that I have been approached by any corporation or monopoly. An investigation should be had, though I don't want to make a motion to that effect."

ALDERMAN HAUGHTON INTERRUPTING.

"I will move that a committee be appointed at the proper time," Alderman Roberts said. The gentleman shows his good sense in taking that course. The motion to have the Committee on Streets discharged from the consideration of such an important matter, made at this time, may be said to have a suspicious look. Sufficient time has not been given to the committee to consider the subject. I am in favor of quelling this iniquitous scheme now, but I don't want to see it done in any unfair manner, or in a way that may give rise to such charges."

ALDERMAN HAUGHTON'S POSITION.

When Alderman Roberts took his seat there was a general effort among the members to obtain recognition from the Chair, but Alderman Haughton obtained the floor. He gave a contemptuous look at Alderman Sauer, his Tammany opponent, and then proceeded to explain his position. "In asking for the discharge of the committee," he said, "which had charge of the project of an elevated railway from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall, I did so in perfect good faith. I represent in that motion the sentiment of 99 out of every 100 inhabitants of this city. I made the motion on my own responsibility, and I intend to press it to a vote. I want this Board now to set its seal of condemnation on that infamous scheme. The people have deluged this Board with remonstrances against the proposed road, and it is time we gave heed to them. Who asked for this road? Is it to be run in the interest of the citizens, or is it to be made a part of the great chain of monopolies that are now under the control of the one great monopolist of the age? There does not seem to be any limit to the impudence of this man Vanderbilt, who, notwithstanding all the privileges he has got, now tries to take away from us another of our avenues. I would teach this man that, if he can buy up the Legislature of this State, he cannot do the same thing with this Board. I did not suppose when I made this motion that I would be attacked, but as I have been, I promise to afford this Board ample satisfaction at the proper time of the purity of my motives. This fight between the monopolies and the people must come sooner or later, and when it does it will transcend in importance any political issues that have ever come up. If my colleagues stand firm, I hope and trust that we will to-day send this job back to the Grand Central Depot, where it originated, and then we will be able to say that the power of the people is greater and stronger than all of Vanderbilt's millions. In regard to the charges made against me, I will say that I am as well known as any member of the Board, and have just as much regard for my reputation."

"My reasons for asking the discharge of the committee are that the scheme for the proposed elevated road on Fourth-ave. is an infamous one, and delays are dangerous where rich and powerful corporations have to be dealt with, and particularly where a corporation is so powerful as to rule the Legislature and shape the legislation of the Commonwealth. The impression has gone abroad that Vanderbilt is to have a road through Fourth-ave. at any cost. He cares not, it is said, for the opposition of the people, of the corporate authorities; the road must be built in order to satisfy the craving for power and fortune of the Vanderbilt dynasty. Why, Mr. President, I can hardly go anywhere on the street without being asked to give my vote to give him this job back to the Grand Central Depot, where it originated, and then we will be able to say that the power of the people is greater and stronger than all of Vanderbilt's millions. In regard to the charges made against me, I will say that I am as well known as any member of the Board, and have just as much regard for my reputation."

It is complete robbery to put an elevated road in front of any man's door without paying him for the damage. It is robbery to take away from him his property and give it to another man. Vanderbilt will reduce fares and offer competition. Has he ever done so? When he has succeeded in breaking down opposition? He has always charged 10 cents to Harlem River, and when he was allowed him to run his first train through the streets he immediately raised his rates. It is every where thrown up in our faces that \$500,000 will be paid for this franchise. I don't think it is worth a cent. Let us throw this stigma back on the Rapid Transit Commission, where it belongs."

THE VOTING.

Alderman Mott thought it would be too bad to reject the report of the committee on account of the annexed district. Alderman Roberts said the millions of dollars of damage caused by the present roads was all for the benefit of property-owners in the annexed district.

THE LATEST MASTODON.

ADDITIONAL BONES FOUND—THE SKELETON OF ONE OF THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND EVER DISCOVERED. (FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 8.—The work of digging up the land of H. Kelly, at Little Britain, for the purpose of recovering the remaining bones of the skeleton of the mastodon, was continued yesterday. Three more ribs and the first joint of the imperfect hind leg were discovered. Late in the afternoon operations had to be suspended, as in digging the trench three springs of water found their way through the ground and flooded the excavation. No more digging will be done until the water has been pumped out of the trench, which will take a day or more. About 200 bones have been recovered up to the present time. To make the skeleton complete, the pelvis, a short blade, clavicle, and one or two small bones belonging to the feet are only lacking. It is hoped these will be found before the close of the week.

THE JEANETTE SAILS FOR THE POLE.

AN EXCITING DAY IN THE HARBOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The Arctic exploring yacht Jeanette sailed this afternoon. Long before the hour for her departure the pier-heads and ships along the city front and the hill-tops were crowded with spectators, and the bay was lively with yachts and steamers. Some delay occurred, and it was not until 4 p. m. that the order to weigh anchor was given. Conveyed by the steam-tugs Miller, Griffith and Babbon, and the city fire-boat George W. Irwin, and attended by the entire yacht squadron, all bearing full loads of spectators, the Jeanette steamed slowly down the harbor amid the dipping of flags, the screaming of steam-whistles, and the cheering of the thousands of people who gathered to see her departure. The Jeanette is deeply laden with coal and stores, and her progress was so slow that it was not until half-past 6 that she got outside the Golden Gate. The Jeanette is commanded by the wife of Lieutenant De Long was transferred to the yacht Frolic. Steamers and yachts in numbers were crowded cheering at De Long and the expedition. The Jeanette's engines again started, and, in company with a schooner and a coal and provision tender, she steamed seaward.

FATAL FALL FROM A TRAIN.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 8.—A passenger on the Erie train No. 3, going West last night, was seen to leave the palace car, bareheaded, between Middletown and Port Jervis, and passengers noticed at Owego that he had not returned. His hat, coat and shoes were found in his seat. The conductor telegraphed to Port Jervis, and the Orange County Express for New York called at the station at Middletown. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Papers on the body showed the name of Fred W. Watkins, and a card was found with the following name and address: "Fred W. Watkins, C. E., 115 East 115th-st., New-York." A ticket to Bath, N. Y., was also found.

A REQUIEM FOR THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

PROVIDENCE, July 8.—A pontifical requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the French Prince Imperial, performed by St. Mary's Catholic Church, was held this morning by the Right Rev. Bishop Hendricks. The altar was draped in mourning and adorned with brilliant lights and a profusion of costly lace. The church was full, notwithstanding the heavy rain. Among the attendants were the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Cambridge, and Charles Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

THE STRANGE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

GREENFIELD, MASS., July 8.—Great excitement prevails over the supposed murder of Miss Dooley by a tramp who was entertained by the young lady's parents and stopped at the house all night. Miss Dooley was found dead in her bed, with evidence of foul play. The girl's post-mortem examination was held yesterday, and the death was caused by heart disease. A medical examination will be had.

A BURGLARY AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—The Summer residence of John N. Grosvenor has been ransacked by burglars. The burglarizing about the amount of property stolen cannot be ascertained.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

FINE CROPS IN ARKANSAS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8.—Reports from all portions of the State give promise of exceptionally fine crops.

ADMIRAL GORDON BURIED. PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The body of the late Admiral George Gordon was buried in the cemetery at Fort Mifflin yesterday, a detachment of marines from League Island acting as escort.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA. PORTSMOUTH, Va., July 8.—The Virginia Educational Convention met this morning at the Hampton Hotel. Addresses were delivered by General S. C. Armstrong and Captain James Barton Hope.

IN CAMP FOR TEN DAYS. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 8.—The Richmond Blues, Captain John W. Ware, and his fifty men, are here for ten days, and go into camp for ten days. A large party of friends accompany them.

THE EFFORT TO SAVE RUZZELLI FROM THE GALLOWS. CONCORD, N. H., July 8.—The hearing upon the petition for commutation of the sentence of Ruzzelli, a convicted murderer, was held this morning. No persons were admitted to the chamber except the counsel, and the hearing was held in secret.

A FLOURISHING SOCIETY OF YOUNG MEN. CINCINNATI, July 8.—The sixth convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of America met here to-day, being the first with only bona fide delegates from all the organizations.

THE SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MAN. CINCINNATI, July 8.—The body of a young man, who had committed suicide on account of failure in business, was found in the Ohio River to-day.

THE SUICIDE OF THREE INDIANS. DEATWICK, N. J., July 8.—Four men and three women were convicted of the murder of Private John B. Cavanaugh, and sentenced to be hanged on July 7. Two of them were hanged, the third being spared. The fourth was pardoned. On Sunday night another Indian convicted of murder committed suicide by hanging alone.

THE SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MAN. WATERBURY, N. Y., July 8.—Henry W. Washburn, aged thirty-five, a grocer at the residence of his father, committed suicide this morning. The body was found in the river, and the head only eight inches under the water. It is believed that he committed suicide on account of failure in business.

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THE POLICE STILL BAFFLED.

MR. SEYMOUR'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH. ANOTHER POSSIBLE CLEW PROVED VALUELESS—PAUL STUCKE EXONERATED FROM ALL BLAME—PISTOL SHOTS HEARD IN THE GROUND.

The clew which the police believed on Monday might possibly lead to an explanation of the death of John T. Seymour has proved of no value, and has been abandoned. Paul Stucke has returned with his tutor, and, after the fullest examination in relation to the shots he fired from his pistol on Thursday evening, has been fully exonerated from all blame. Information has been received of pistol shots heard in the seminary grounds at a late hour that night, and two men who were seen going out of them have not been found.

NO FRESH DISCOVERY.

RETURN AND COMPLETE VINDICATION OF YOUNG STUCKE—HIS STORY TO THE POLICE—INQUIRIES AMONG GUN MAKERS.

An explanation of the mysterious death of John T. Seymour seemed, last evening, to be as far off as ever. The police devoted Monday to the investigation of the theory that the man was struck by a stray bullet fired by a student from one of the seminary buildings. The youth who was thought to have fired the shot, the detectives learned, had left for Washington Sunday evening with his tutor, W. D. Frisby. Yesterday morning the two arrived in New-York, and during the forenoon Captain Ryan questioned them closely as to the shots which the young man, Paul Stucke, was reported to have fired on the night before the Fourth. Stucke is a nice looking young fellow, sixteen years old, who is preparing for college under the direction of Mr. Frisby, a deacon in Trinity Church. He hopes to enter Harvard in a year or two, and is said to be a clever boy in his studies. For several years he has been in the leading soprano singer in the boy choir of Trinity Church. He lives on Jersey City Heights with his mother, but while preparing for college for the last year he has spent much of the time with his tutor, who had a room in the Theological Seminary Building. The room is on the north side of the westernmost building of the two that stand on the grounds, and is in the second story above the basement. The room is to the east of the centre of the building and looks obliquely on the spot where Mr. Seymour's body was found. The distance from the room to that spot is about thirty or forty yards. Frisby and his pupil occupied this room together.

YOUNG STUCKE'S STORY.

The story which Stucke told Captain Ryan about his pistol firing on Thursday night, when he was seen in the window by Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Putnam and Mrs. Harris, who live opposite the grounds, and which he subsequently told to a TRIBUNE reporter was as follows: "On July 1 I bought on Broadway, a small 22-calibre nickel-plated Colt's revolver with seven chambers. I also got two boxes of cartridges, one box of loaded ones and one of blank cartridges. The blank cartridges were the only ones that I fired off from the seminary building. On the evening before the Fourth I was sitting in Mr. Frisby's room, and Mr. Frisby was there with me. It was about 8:30 or a little before 9 o'clock when I took the pistol and put in four blank cartridges. Mr. Frisby was careful to examine the cartridges as they were being placed in the chambers. At 9 o'clock I fired one of the charges into the stone buttress, which is a few feet to the right of the window as one looks out of it, and in the opposite direction from where the body of Mr. Seymour was found. I am left-handed, and faced the eastern end of the yard at the time the shot was fired. A few minutes after I went down stairs, and called Dr. Gorgas of Bellevue Hospital, who was a guest of one of the students. He was in a room of the dormitory which was near the window at the North end of the entry on the first floor. I had carried the pistol down stairs in my hand, having jokingly told Mr. Frisby that I would answer the salutes that were being fired across the street. When Dr. Gorgas came into the entry, I leaned from the north entry and with the pistol in my left hand fired three shots in rapid succession—the revolver is a self-cocker—in the direction of the pump, which is a few feet in the rear of the building. It was at this time that I was seen by the ladies opposite. I had on a straw hat. The time when this was done was just at 9:15; for as Dr. Gorgas left the room in which he was looking at the clock and observed the time of the evening. Moreover, I am positive that the gas in the hall was lighted for some time after, and the lights are always turned off at 10 o'clock. I am positive that the cartridges were blank, for we examined them as they were put in, and Mr. Frisby had examined all that were in the box so as to avoid the possibility of an accident. We then went up stairs, and naturally I cleaned the pistol, there being nothing in it."

THE CLEW ABANDONED.

"The afternoon of the next day," continued the youth, "the Fourth of July, I went to Manhattan Beach, taking the revolver and the box of ball cartridges. I went to the extreme eastern end of the island and fired for some time. There were several others down there firing revolvers. On Saturday afternoon I went home to Jersey City, and left the revolver there with my brother. It was then clean and unloaded. I returned to the seminary Saturday evening, and on Sunday evening Mr. Frisby and I left for Baltimore, where we intended to stop over Monday, and then go to Washington in the evening. We had planned the trip several weeks ago, and the possibility of there being any connection between the blank cartridges that I fired on Thursday evening and the death of Mr. Seymour an hour or two later never occurred to us. While in Baltimore Monday afternoon, Mr. Frisby received a telegram from J. B. Draper which read as follows: 'Bishop Seymour says return with Paul immediately. Necessary for investigation of shooting Thursday night. No blame attached.' Last night we started home, and arrived here shortly before 7 a. m. On the evening of Thursday we heard firing at intervals all around the vicinity of the grounds."

A LARGE FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—At 7:30 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the upper story of Denham's planing mill on Scott-st., and spread rapidly, destroying the building and the contents. The fire was caused by a defective chimney, and the loss is estimated at \$200,000. The building was occupied by Rust, Kirtland, Clint, masonry dealers, and a large quantity of rough and unfinished lumber belonging to different yards. A brisk wind was blowing, and only by great exertions was the fire brought under control. At one time it bid fair to bury both sides of Scott-st. from the swing bridge to the Atlantic passenger depot. The loss of the building was \$200,000; loss of the contents, \$40,000; loss of the lumber, \$20,000; loss of the planing mill, \$20,000; loss of the stock, \$20,000; loss of the tools, \$20,000; loss of the fixtures, \$20,000; loss of the furniture, \$20,000; loss of the carpets, \$20,000; loss of the drapery, \$20,000; loss of the paintings, \$20,000; loss of the books, \$20,000; loss of the papers, \$20,000; loss of the records, \$20,000; loss of the correspondence, \$20,000; loss of the memoranda, \$20,000; loss of the notes, \$20,000; loss of the receipts, \$20,000; loss of the bills, \$20,000; loss of the checks, \$20,000; loss of the money, \$20,000; loss of the jewelry, \$20,000; loss of the watches, \$20,000; loss of the clocks, \$20,000; loss of the stoves, \$20,000; loss of the ranges, \$20,000; loss of the refrigerators, \$20,000; loss of the washers, \$20,000; loss of the sewing machines, \$20,000; loss of the typewriters, \$20,000; loss of the cameras, \$20,000; loss of the microscopes, \$20,000; 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